

# PIMA CO. PRIMING ROUGH REBUKE FOR SMITH

## SYLVANITE MUST STILL PROVE ITS WORTH

Will Roll Up Colossal Gold Strikes Genuine  
Majority For Ralph  
Cameron But Development  
Needed

TUCSON, Oct. 23.—Pima county is preparing to administer a final and lasting rebuke to Mark Smith. The registration of the county has increased from 3220 in 1906 to 3700 in 1908. The voters in 1906 gave Cooper a plurality of 613 over Smith, and that was the year that Smith's emotional campaign about single statehood carried the voters off their feet and gave him pluralities in ten of the thirteen counties.

In 1904 Pima county gave Fowler only 134 plurality and Fowler was beaten that year by only 639 in the whole territory. Pima is Mark Smith's home county, yet in the past two campaigns his neighbors have voted heavily against him. There is a reason for it.

The Pima county bond contract in which Smith figured so notoriously in 1903 has become a stench in the nostrils of his neighbors. For term after term before his temporary retirement in 1902 Smith made no effort whatever to relieve the people through congress of the \$300,000 bonded indebtedness which had been unjustly saddled upon them, yet during all these terms in congress Mark Smith was drawing his \$5000 a year from Uncle Sam for acting as the guardian of the Arizona interests.

The Democratic syndicate papers are making a great howl about Mark Smith's congressional record, yet in the apology for something done that is being published in these papers semi-occasionally, not one mention is made of any effort to relieve his neighbors, while a member of congress, of the interest burden on the bonds. For twelve years or more he sat in his seat in the lower house or browsed the blue grass of Old Kentucky as though oblivious of the narrow gauge bonds and his duties to his neighbors in connection therewith.

But it was not alone of Mark Smith's failure to make an effort prior to 1902 to lift the bond burden, that his neighbors of Pima have administered the stinging rebukes at the polls. It is a fact that in addition to doing nothing while he was a member of congress and in duty bound to take the matter up, Smith had the brazen effrontery during his two year's layoff to admit the probability of securing congressional action to lift the bonded indebtedness.

But to take the matter up as a lobbyist he demanded of Pima county a contract allowing him 25 per cent., of over \$75,000, for doing what his neighbors believe he should have tried to do, and what he was paid for doing while he was a member of congress. Pima county rejected Mark Smith, the would-be lobbyist.

In 1904, balked in his efforts to earn a fee at the expense of his neighbors and constituents, Mark Smith again ran and was elected delegate to congress. But Pima county, which had persistently voted with Democrats for delegate prior to 1904, went 134 against Mark Smith. In 1906 Pima repudiated him by over 600.

The heavy registration is significant. Territorial Chairman Hoval Smith has made an unusual effort, it is true, to get out a full Republican vote, and this in a measure, accounts for the increase, but it is the purpose of the people of Pima, the taxpayers who might have been rid of a heavy interest burden long ago and they been represented in congress by a man alive to their interests, to rid themselves once and for all of Mark Smith, the congressional barnacle, which is at the bottom of the increased registration.

Pima county has met Cameron and believes in him. He has come to them out of the north, with the reputation of a man who always wins. He has promised the taxpayers of Pima to use all his energies toward securing congressional action on the funding of the bonded indebtedness.

### TEDDY TALKS WITH DIXON

President Hears from Montana Senator All Is Fair Weather in West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Roosevelt today held a long conference with Senator Dixon, of Montana, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican campaign. Dixon gave glowing and optimistic reports of the situation throughout the country.

BISBEE, Oct. 23.—The consensus of news from Sylvanite is to the effect that the reports of the new strike are really legitimate. Of course there is much hysterical exaggeration concerning the new camp, as is the invariable result of every discovery of gold, but the opinions of miners who "know rock" and who have been over the ground in the field that is causing so much comment of late is to the effect that the claims adjoining the new mining community are really valuable.

Charles Gerdes, one of the best known miners in the southwest, a man who would not exaggerate if paid to do so, says the vicinity of Sylvanite is well mineralized, but thinks the talk of it being a second Cripple Creek is premature. He says that must be proved. Mr. Gerdes owns thirty-nine claims in the new gold zone. He leaves tomorrow with a complete mining outfit. He will be accompanied by a newspaper man, who will stay upon the ground until he has a thorough knowledge of the district, and who will tell exactly what the place seems to amount to.

Gerdes gives the first news of Sylvanite's geologic aspect that has been received here. In a general way it is a series of low hills composed of lime and flanked by two mountain ranges, one of porphyry, the other of limestone. The hills are cut at regular intervals, about one-half mile apart, by porphyritic intrusions. It is in these intrusions that the ore-bearing lenses occur. Gerdes says that he believes the district has as much indication of copper, with depth, as it has of gold.

Charley Jones, a business man of Bisbee, who has been identified with this mining district almost since its inception, and who today has mining properties in many places in Arizona, returned yesterday from Sylvanite. He says the new camp has many valuable ledges, but that the feverish excitement it has occasioned is not warranted, inasmuch as it has not been developed sufficiently to prove it a modern Golconda. Jones does not say that the reports of its richness are unfounded, merely that it is yet an unproven quantity beyond the rich surface ores that have been discovered. He says the ledges are well defined and that some of them have been worked for many years, notably that owned by Woods, who has been there since 1881. Woods bonded his property in the fall of 1881.

The company to whom he bonded it quit work in 1882. In 1889 it was bonded again and \$5,000 was paid to Woods before the mummy operators decided to allow the property to revert. Billy MacDonald and John B. Rice have a bond and lease on the property known as the Sky Scraper. Rice is going to Sylvanite today. His assays, made by Frank W. Fish, of Tucson, show gold values of \$230 per ton, and high averages in silver.

Among many well known Bisbee people now in Sylvanite are R. J. O'Reilly, Fred Sutter, Burt Hurst and E. W. Spiers.

**WOUNDED TOM CLARK  
FIGHTING FOR LIFE**

PHOENIX, Oct. 22.—Taking a turn for the better throughout today, the condition of Tom Clark, shot by Dick Fletcher, is such tonight that he may recover. If the wounded man can acquire strength enough to stand an operation, he will have more than an even chance of recovery. At a late hour last night reports from the hospital were that the condition of Clark was practically unchanged and while the chances were still not favorable for his living, he was making a hard fight for life.

It was learned that his lower limbs are paralyzed and just what that indicates is somewhat problematical. It is quite suggestive that the bullet is resting against or has cut the spinal cord, in which event it is quite certain that if he recovers he will never have the use of his lower limbs again. On the other hand there is about one chance in twenty-five that the spinal cord is uninjured and that the paralysis ensues from the severing of some of the smaller nerves. In that case there is hope that these nerves might eventually be mended in some degree by the restorative process of nature. The patient was conscious last night but of course very weak and uncommunicative.

The most interesting event of yesterday in connection with the case was a statement made by Clark that he did not care to see Dick Fletcher, who shot him, prosecuted. He said that he recognized that he could blame no one but himself, as he was intoxicated at the time and could hardly recall his actions, though he did remember going after a gun, intimating that he probably would have used it if he had had the opportunity. He and Fletcher have been friends, and the only feeling between them was engendered during the events of the unfortunate evening.

Nothing was developed yesterday in conflict with the report of the Republican yesterday morning, though some additional facts were learned merely of incidental interest. Dick Ahalt, the night cook at Cass Bros' restaurant, was the nearest to an eye witness. Clark had ordered a hamburger in the restaurant before going into the Hoffman the first time. He did not wait for it to be cooked but left immediately and Ahalt followed him out to see if he could not persuade him to return and eat it. He peeped into the Hoffman while the initial quarrel was going on and heard Clark tell Fletcher he was going to lick him. The latter replied that he would not because he was not going to let him. They walked to the back end of the barroom and Ahalt returned to his cooking.

It was only a very few minutes after that he heard the shot and stepped to the alley door only a few feet from the range, and saw Fletcher at the entrance of the alley. Thinking he might shoot and observing Clark lying on the ground, he said, "Don't do that, Dick," and Fletcher immediately dropped his gun to his side and advanced toward Clark. Within a few feet of him he stopped and asked if there was an officer around, or a witness, both men being close to Clark. Fletcher then advanced, picked up the rifle with his left hand, and said, "There's his gun; I did it in self defense." Some one suggested that Dick hand the rifle over to him and he replied negatively, saying he wanted an officer to come and get it just as it was.

It appears from all stories that the time elapsing between Clark's first visit to the Hoffman and the shooting was less than was reported Tuesday night, and was probably not over ten or fifteen minutes, or whatever was necessary for Clark to walk through the Anheuser and try to get his revolver, and then around through the Casino, where he got the rifle. It is stated by the porter of the Hoffman that Fletcher was standing with his back toward the alley, looking up and down Center street, when he, the porter, saw Clark coming down the alley and warned Fletcher to look out. Dick turned and a moment after the shooting occurred.

The weapon Clark carried was a repeating rifle and of a model that few people, especially those who had access to it Tuesday night, were familiar with, and only a few had official license to handle it. Those who did either did not know how to examine its magazine or felt that they had no right to until the official hour of such proceeding. Conflicting stories were in circulation as to whether it was loaded or not and the fact was not determined until an examination in the office of Justice Johnstone yesterday afternoon, when the gun was found to be empty. However, Fletcher had no knowledge of that fact.

**ELECTION PROPHECIES  
PROGNOSTICATE ON RESULTS**

(From Friday's Daily)  
On Tuesday morning the Journal-Miner published the compilation of figures of Hoval A. Smith, chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee, on which he bases his prediction of the election of Cameron. The estimated pluralities in each county were given, Gila being classed as an even break. Chairman Dillon of the Democratic Territorial Committee is now out with a forecast wherein he figures that Mark Smith's majority will be 1950, or about 200 less than that of 1906. Mr. Dillon claims that he called the turn two years ago with a figure that was within fifty votes of the actual result.

With all due deference to Chairman Dillon's ability as a forecaster, the Journal-Miner submits that he is off on his reckoning for Yavapai, which he claims for Smith by 250. The Republican chairman is very conservative, at least as regards Yavapai, which he sets down for Cameron with 100 plurality. This estimate was made several days ago and before the strong Cameron sentiment had been ascertained in Jerome, Camp Verde, Mayer and McCabe.

In response yesterday to a telegraphic request from Hoval A. Smith, the editor of the Journal-Miner wired that Cameron would carry this county by 350 plurality. Those who care to make a comparison after election of the respective abilities of Messrs. Dillon and Smith as political prophets, should cut out the annexed tables, although it is quite probable that each will issue a revised forecast a day or two before election.

### Chairman Dillon's Estimate.

Counties—	Smith	Cameron
Apache	75	75
Cochise	700	700
Cocconino	50	50
Graham	300	300
Gila	300	300
Maricopa	250	250
Moave	150	150
Navajo	50	50
Pima	300	300
Pinal	100	100
Santa Cruz	125	125
Yavapai	250	250
Yuma	50	50
	2325	375

Smith's majority, 1950.

### Chairman Smith's Estimate.

Counties—	Smith	Cameron
Apache	160	160
Cochise	250	250
Cocconino	125	125
Graham	125	125
Gila	300	300
Maricopa	50	50
Mohave	70	70
Navajo	75	75
Pima	500	500
Pinal	103	103
Santa Cruz	20	20
Yavapai	100	100
Yuma	300	300
	395	1483

Cameron's majority, 1088.

### ECONOMY IN ROCK DRILLING HANGS ON DETAILS

(From Thursday's Daily)  
Maximum economy in rock drilling and blasting depends rather on careful observance of a multiplicity of little details, than upon the selection of any particular brand or style of rock drill, says Mining Science.

For all ordinary mining work, particularly sinking and drifting in hard rock, a No. 3, of 3 1/2 in. machine, of any standard make, will give good satisfaction. Among the factors which make for fast drilling and rapid driving are good strong machines, kept in first class repair; good air, that is, air free from entrained moisture and under a pressure of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs., or even more; sharp, square-bitted steel of the smallest possible gauge; using as few flat, dry holes as possible; and arranging the work so the holes have good square starts. In all hard-rock mines, unless ventilation is extremely poor, it pays to drill small-gauged holes, heavily burdened, and spring them a couple of times, so they will take a big charge of explosive.

Wherever a number of machines are used, it pays to keep a good man to look after the machine repairing and attend to extending the pipe lines, and to see they don't leak air. The machines should be taken apart, cleaned, and broken or worn parts replaced at least every two weeks; the brass rotating nut in the piston, particularly, should be renewed at the slightest sign of wear, as in hard, slippery ground it is important that the drill is twisted uniformly. It also pays to frequently renew the chuck bushing, as with a worn chuck bushing it is impossible to chuck a drill straight, and the starter wobbles all over the face in starting a hole.

The increasing tendency to use higher air pressures for rock drilling is a very good one, and I have found it advantageous to use pressures even up to 140 lbs. At this latter pressure it is found that machines use very little more free air than at 100 lbs.

In places where only 70 or 80 pounds of air is carried at the compressor, the pressure at the machines is very weak, especially when two or three machines on one small pipe line are started up together. In this case the machine drags the steel back and forth and wears the gauge of the steel just as much as hard, solid blows.

One of the most exasperating features of drilling hard rock is the frequent "sticking" of the holes, caused by the steel glancing and deflecting when the hole encounters heads and slips at acute angles. When a hole starts before it is half way down, it is impossible to finish it, and a new hole should be started at once; however, most runners will twist and pound the chuck for an hour or so before they give a hole up. The best way to guard against sticking is to have the steel gauged small, and instead of dropping the gauge 3-16 in. per foot, shade the gauge 1-8 in. or less. For 8 ft. holes, use a 2 in. starter and finish the hole 1 1/2 in. or 1 3/4 in., and use very long bits on the starters and seconds, the bits being made of cruciform steel only a trifle smaller than the gauge. These long bits tend to hole the hole pretty straight on the start. The long drills of the set should be of light steel and fitted with

shorter bits, so the drill can weave around a little to follow the hole if it gets a little crooked. The bits should be square and the corners sharp. When starters with big wings and with the corners dubbed back are used to begin a hole, the hole will ride more or less if the rotating mechanism of the machine is the least worn; then, as the hole goes down, the steel will be twisted with difficulty and easily snagged off by a slip.

Another advantage of using small starters and using very little drop to the gauge is, that the hole drills much faster; a 2 in. starter will drill 1 ft. in 5 min., where a 2 1/2 in. starter would require about 7 min.; from this it follows that large bits wear their gauge faster than small bits.

It is always good policy, when driving drifts and crosscuts in hard ground, to drill the full round before blasting. In some localities the machine men drill and blast the in-cut first, and then rig up and drill the squaring. When this is done, they always get poor starts for the squaring holes, as a slanting face is left when the cut holes kick out, and it takes as long to get a hole started, in hard rock, on a slanting face as it does to drill the entire hole after the start is made. For the same reason, I prefer a "V" in-cut to a "draw" or "side-cut," unless there is an exceptionally good floor or slip to break to. With a side or bottom in-cut, most of the holes have to be started on a bad slant, while with a "V" cut all the holes go in very nearly square with the face, and by springing the cut holes twice, or even once, it is possible to get clean breaks every round.

The machine steel should invariably be made on the ground, as it can be made by any fairly good blacksmith for a great deal less money than the manufactured bits can be purchased for. For making machine bits, the common grades of bar and cruciform steel, costing from 7 cts. to 8 cts. a pound, is just as satisfactory as the high-grade brands of American and English tool steels, costing up to 20 cts. a pound.

### GLEE CLUB STIRS PHOENIX.

Republican Song Birds Trill Trills to the Delight of Capital City.

(From Saturday's Daily)  
H. J. Tilly, Fred Kessler, L. A. Kehr and W. G. Barnes, comprising the Prescott Glee Club, arrived home yesterday morning from Phoenix, where they attended three enthusiastic Republican rallies Thursday and Thursday night.

J. C. Adams presided at the meeting in the Elks' Theater in Phoenix. Governor Kibbey and Attorney Joan B. Wright of Tucson were the principal speakers.

The Glee Club made a big hit. Encore after encore followed until they sang one of their local parodies six times. After the close of the meeting in Phoenix they serenaded Governor Kibbey and several of the Republican candidates for county offices in Maricopa county at their homes.

They report all enthusiastic over the election of Ralph Cameron, which they state is now conceded by the great majority of people they met in the capital city.

### MAYER ABLAZE HAILS END OF CAMERON TOUR

(From Friday's Daily)  
Most auspicious was the meeting of Cameron and the Republican county candidates at Mayer on Wednesday evening, for simultaneous with their appearance there the Rigby smelter started operations and at night when the special train arrived, the visitors were both amazed and delighted to see the big plant ablaze with hundreds of electric lights, while from the smelter whistle came a series of jubilant blasts that welcomed the Republicans. As Hon. Robt. E. Morrison aptly phrased it in his speech later on at the school house, "the Republican party and prosperity always come together."

Never before did Mayer witness such a large political gathering as that which assembled at the school house at 8 o'clock. Every seat was occupied and in the rear of the building there were about forty who stood up during the entire exercises. The interior had been tastefully decorated by the patriotic leaders of Mayer with flags, bunting and bouquets of choice flowers, and it presented a beautiful appearance and deservedly evoked compliments from Mr. Morrison in his speech. Under such inspiring conditions it was but natural that the audience should be intensely enthusiastic, and break forth repeatedly in prolonged applause as the various speakers scored telling points. Cameron, of course, received the star ovation, and it is evident that he has captured Mayer. Either there were few Mark Smith Democrats in that camp, or they are disinclined to be known as

such, for only two men were seen wore Smith buttons, while Cameron gleamed proudly from coats of hundreds of men. May dependent entirely upon the industry, and her people realizing capital will flow in following the and effective work for the Republic to congress, will almost as a support the Republican ticket year. With them it is a matter business and not of partisanship.

H. E. Clarke, superintendent of Rigby Reduction Works, acted chairman of the meeting, and in chosen words opened the exercises. Prescott Glee Club entertained the diene with a campaign selection evoked a storm of applause. At General Clark opened the speaking, and after showing what the publican territorial and county administrations had accomplished for taxpayers of the county, proceeded to testify to his personal knowledge the honor, integrity and unblemished official record of Ralph Cameron, ing with a sketch of the individual merits of each candidate on the ticket.

Again the Glee Club delighted crowd with its famous "Au Re parodiy and were vociferously applauded. The introduction of Ralph eron was the signal for a rousing monstration that lasted several utes. Mr. Cameron made one of spirited, straight-from-the-shoulder speeches that won the audience convinced them that he would not fly fight for statehood with all tremendous natural energy but the would secure it.

Thos. E. Campbell is doing and active work for the Republic ticket by showing what the administration has accomplished. With figures from the records he shows the charges made in the Democratic platform as to "Republican waste inefficiency," and proved conclusively that the present Republican administration has been the most economical and progressive of any in the history of Yavapai county.

Following a selection by the Club, Robt. E. Morrison spoke. Morrison always speaks well, but this occasion he fairly surpassed self, and held the audience spell with interest for nearly half an hour. With pungent sarcasm, he dealt Mark Smith's lack of record in gress, his obstinate refusal to a statehood during the Cleveland administration when it was offered to on the same terms as Utah was admitted, and ridiculed his devotion of the Democratic party at this cal point of the campaign. In d he urged the necessity of sending Republican delegate to congress was in harmony with the national ministration and vividly pictured prosperity that will come to Ar when she becomes a state.

In response to calls from the ence the Glee Club contributed a ber, and thus ended the most enstic and successful meeting ever in the thriving city of Mayer.

### MR. SMITH'S RECORD.

The Republican has never joined chorus of those who have in "What has Mark Smith done in twenty years he has been a delinquent in congress!" Mr. Smith has perhaps all he could do in the stances, all any Democrat could the face of a Republican majority as much as a Republican could done in a Democratic congress.

So, it is as unfair, or at least, charitable to taunt Mr. Smith with brevity of his record of accomplishments as it is foolish on the part his friends to pervert that record set up false claims in his behalf, his friends by that course more harm than good, by strength to the belief that he ought to have accomplished some amid his hostile surroundings.

Mr. Smith has of course failed much that he ought to have lowed to do and the action of the publican majority in congress him cannot be defended even a tisana's ground. It is therefore foolish to suppose that he could been influential in securing favorable action in statehood, a matter of party concern.

It would be even more foolish to suppose that Mr. Smith can do toward securing statehood than able to do at any time within the twenty years.

It would be no vindication of Smith to send him back to congress inevitable failure and to the pointment of Arizonans who care who secures us statehood it is secured.

A Republican victory, the e of Ralph Cameron, will certainly about what Mr. Smith has not plished and can never accomplish til congress is Democratic. A Republican.

Journal-Miner for high class job